sugar-cane crushers on the improved pattern which was exhibited at the Mysore Exhibition have been brought and are being used by people, in supersession of the old crusher. Several of these machines have got out of repair; but there is difficulty in putting them right.

Dewán's reply.—If intelligent boys are available, arrangements can be made to give them a suitable training in some workshop at Bangalore or Madras. Meanwhile an expert will if possible be procured and sent out by the Agricultural Department to afford needful help.

Subject No. 154.
Confirmation of Shanbhog Service Inams, rentfree.

Summary of discussion.—The Government order of 1885 for the levy of full survey valuation on Service Inam lands has proved a hardship to the Shanbhogs concerned. It is requested that these Inams may be confirmed to them rent free, or enfranchised as in the case of personal Inams, the arrears due to Government by the Inamdars being remitted. Oftentimes razinamas are not accepted when tendered for these lands.

Dewan's reply.—In para 6 of the Proceedings of 1885, the words "full survey valuation" were found to be misleading and therefore in 1887, they were struck out and the words "assessment imposed by the survey settlement as leviable on" were substituted. The settlement is thus on reasonably favorable terms. Razinamas will of course be accepted. They must not be refused.

Subject No. 155.
Charcoal concession required.

Summary of discussion.—Large iron industries in our Taluk which existed at one time have died out from difficulties raised by the Forest Rules in procuring charcoal.

Dewan's reply.—The existing rules provide free charcoal for smelters paying Mohatarfa.

Subject No. 156.
Road required from Goribidnur to Koratagere.

Summary of discussion.—A road is required from Goribidnur to Koratagere. There is heavy traffic between the two places and much inconvenience is felt in the wet weather.

Dewan's reply.—The proposed Hindupur Railway should have an influence over this traffic. The course which trade will take when the Railway is opened will be watched.

Subject No. 157.
There should be a system of Fasal jasti, Fasal kammi and Shavy.

Summary of discussion.—There should be a remission of the entire assessment of wet lands left waste for want of water, whether by the tank breaching from natural causes or by the water being let out by the Public Works Department for the purpose of repairing the tank; an extra assessment being levied for bumper crops in a good year. Remissions should also be granted for loss of crops (shavy) arising from insufficient water, a second assessment being levied for a second crop of sugar-cane. This practice exists in the Madras Presidency and works well.

Dewan's reply.—To allow assessment to vary with the out-turn of the crop is a retrograde step and cannot be sanctioned. Our assessments are fixed with a due regard to the capabilities of the land and the facilities of water-supply and on an average of good and bad years. There is no hardship in levying Bengar or half assessment on wet land when the source of irrigation has failed as this is practically the highest dry crop assessment and is in accordance with a custom well known, well understood and of long standing, and also justified by the fact that it is seldom that in such cases a good dry crop cannot be raised on the land which, if irrigation was available, would have been cultivated with wet crops. In view of the practice which exists in some Taluks of taking up wet lands in good seasons and resigning them in bad seasons, a system of remitting half assessment when the land was left waste was tried, but proved of no benefit, and even led to gross frauds in some cases. The *shavy* system is wrong in principle and injurious to all concerned.

Subject No. 158.

Hardship owing to excessive reservation of the Nelvanki and Addagal Jungles.

Summary of discussion.—Excessive reservation of the Nelvanki and Addagal Jungles has subjected raiyats to great hardship for their fuel, &c.

Dewan's reply.—The Deputy Commissioner will be instructed to inspect and if necessary to put back the boundary line.

Subject No. 159.

Temporary occupation of portions of unassessed land.

Summary of discussion.—During the Survey of the Taluk, some of the arable dry lands which used previously to be cultivated with horse-gram, harka and huchellu crops on Batayi tenure were added on to uncultivable waste, the whole being classed as Kharab. The raiyats are anxious to raise similar crops on the culturable portions of the aforesaid Kharab numbers and request that the same may be given out to them as is the case in Her Majesty's Territories. There a raiyat may cultivate such lands without previous permission. He is not punished for it, but gets no patta, and is only assessed with proportionate assessment for the year.

Dewan's reply.—No. XXI of the rules under the Land Revenue Code makes a similar and the needful provision on this subject.

Subject No. 160.

Resigned share of a Survey Number should be separated and classed as Sarkar waste.

Summary of discussion.—When a share of a Survey Number is resigned, it should be separated and classed as Sarkar waste instead of the registered occupant of the remainder being compelled to take it up or throw up his own share.

Dewan's reply.—The rules recently issued under the Land Revenue Code provide for this.